SCALE and INDICATOR CARE and CLEANING

Without Batteries

This scale (indicator) contains no user-serviceable parts and maintenance should be limited to an occasional cleaning as required.

With Replaceable Batteries

This scale (indicator) contains no user-serviceable parts and maintenance should be limited to an occasional cleaning and battery replacement as required.

General Cleaning Instructions

CAUTION! Do not submerge the scale (indicator) in water, pour or spray water directly on it to clean. This scale (indicator) is not waterproof and covering it with water will damage the scale (indicator) and void the warranty.

- Always remove power before cleaning.
- When cleaning, use only damp soft cloths or plastic scouring pads for cleaning cloth and a mild non-abrasive detergent.
- DO NOT use acetone, thinner or other volatile solvents for cleaning.
- DO NOT use things which will scratch the surface, such as steel pads, wire brushes and scrapers.
- If the scale (indicator) is used in food preparation, clean frequently to avoid build-up.

Powder Painted Steel Care and Cleaning

While powder painted steel is attractive and so durable that it will last many years longer than ordinary painted steel, it is desirable to clean it thoroughly on a routine basis. There are three basic things that should be remembered when cleaning powder painted steel.

1. Do not use wire brushes, abrasives, or cleaning tools such as steel pads and scrapers, which will scratch the painted surface. Instead, use soft cloths or plastic scouring pads for cleaning. Clean food equipment frequently to avoid build-up.
2. When possible use treated water. Hard water can leave behind deposits. Soft water is much gentler on the painted steel's surface.
3. Avoid the use of acetone, thinner or other volatile solvents and abrasive type cleaners for cleaning. If required, a mild solvent such as mineral spirits can be used to remove oil, grease, tars, wax, and similar substances. Use a cloth dampened with mineral spirits and apply only to areas that are contaminated. Follow up the use of this mild solvent with detergent cleaning and rinsing.

Stainless Steel Care and Cleaning

While stainless steel is a sturdy and attractive material, it is not incorruptible. Stainless steel is susceptible to rusting. There are three basic things which can break down stainless steel's outer layer and allow corrosion.

1. Mechanical abrasion - those things which will scratch the steel's surface, such as steel pads, wire brushes and scrapers. Instead, use soft cloths or plastic scouring pads for cleaning and brush with the polish line or "grain." Clean food equipment frequently to avoid build-up.
2. Water - especially hard water which can leave behind deposits. When possible use treated water - soft water is much gentler on the stainless steel's surface.
3. Chlorides - often found in water, food and table salt. One of the worst perpetrators of chlorides can come from household and industrial cleaners, especially those with quaternary salts. Never use hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) on stainless steel. Instead, use non-chloride cleaners. If chlorinated cleaners must be used, rinse several times and wipe dry immediately.

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